

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. MACK (for himself, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. HELMS, Mr. LOTT, and Mr. GRAHAM):

S. 1999. A bill for the relief of Elian Gonzalez-Brotons; read the first time.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 2000. A bill for the relief of Guy Taylor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRAMS:

S. 2001. A bill to protect the Social Security and Medicare surpluses by requiring a sequester to eliminate any deficit; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs, jointly, pursuant to the order of August 4, 1977.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 2002. A bill for the relief of Tony Lara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. COVERDELL, and Mr. MCCAIN)):

S. 2003. A bill to restore health care coverage to retired members of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Veterans Affairs.

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SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. LOTT:

S. Res. 242. A resolution notifying the President that the Senate is ready to proceed to business; considered and agreed to.

S. Res. 243. A resolution notifying the House that the Senate is ready to proceed to business; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself and Mr. TORRICELLI):

S. Res. 244. A resolution expressing sympathy for the victims of the tragic fire at Seton Hall University in South Orange, New Jersey on January 19, 2000; considered and agreed to.

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STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 2000. A bill for the relief of Guy Taylor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE RELIEF LEGISLATION

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to offer today, legislation that would provide lawful permanent residence status to Guy Taylor, a Canadian national who was orphaned at age 16. Guy is now 18.

Guy Taylor was born in Canada but spent the first half of his life in the United States attending school and living with his mother. Guy's father died before he was born. In the summer of 1998, his mother died of a drug overdose. This left him without any other family except for his extensive family in Southern California.

Upon his mother's death, Guy's grandmother, Oleta Hansen, flew to Canada to secure her daughter's body and bring her grandchild back to the United States.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) allowed Guy to temporarily enter the United States by granting him a one-year humanitarian parole. Once the parole expired, the INS extended for one more year. This is a very rare act on the INS' part.

Initially, Guy had sought to obtain permanent resident status by being declared a dependent of a United States court. However, the Orange County, California Social Services referee declined to name Guy a court dependent because he was considered to be under the guardianship of his grandmother.

Because the INS has declared Guy too old to be a dependent of his grandmother, Guy is unable to obtain permanent residence in the United States. Immigration law prohibits permanent legal residency to minor children under the age of twenty-one without their parents.

Guy's dream is to join the United States Army. Although Guy's Army recruiter said he has successfully tested and is qualified for enlistment, without permanent resident status, Guy will be unable to join.

Today Guy, a first-year college student and a young man willing to fight for his adopted country, faces deportation.

News about this young man's imminent deportation has shaken the community in southern California. More than 1,000 of Guy's friends and neighbors have signed a petition calling for legislation on his behalf.

I hope you support this bill so that we can help Guy rebuild his life and continue to contribute to his community in the United States.

Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that the bill and a recent news article depicting the compelling circumstances of Guy Taylor's life be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2000

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS FOR GUY TAYLOR.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b) of section 201 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Guy Taylor shall be eligible for issuance of an immigrant visa or for adjustment of status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence upon filing an application for issuance of an immigrant visa under section 204 of such Act or for adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident.

(b) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.—If Guy Taylor enters the United States before the filing deadline specified in subsection (c), he shall be considered to have entered and remained lawfully and shall, if otherwise eligible, be eligible for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) DEADLINE FOR APPLICATION AND PAYMENT OF FEES.—Subsections (a) and (b) shall apply only if the application for issuance of an immigrant visa or the application for adjustment of status are filed with appropriate fees within 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) REDUCTION OF IMMIGRANT VISA NUMBER.—Upon the granting of an immigrant visa or permanent residence to Guy Taylor, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper officer to reduce by one, during the current or next following fiscal year, the total number of immigrant visas that are made available to natives of the country of the alien's birth under section 203(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act or, if applicable, the total number of immigrant visas that are made available to natives of the country of the alien's birth under section 202(e) of such Act.

ONE LAST HOPE FOR TEENAGER WHO DESERVES A BREAK
(By Mike Downey)

The calls and letters came in regularly for a while.

"So what became of Guy Taylor?" "Whatever happened to that poor kid from Orange County they were trying to kick out of the country?" It was a story that amazed people, confused people. How could an orphan be ordered to leave his grandparents in the United States and be required to live where he has no family at all?

Eventually, though, everyone forgot Guy and got on with their own lives. The news crews were gone, because nothing was new. No politician came through for Guy in the nick of time, here in a land where campaign speeches preach family values. No loophole in the law was located. No judge found it in his heart to cite extenuating circumstances for a boy who had done nothing wrong.

Guy Taylor could have a country without a home, but no home without a country.

He was born in Canada. He was 16 when his mother died. (The father's identity is unknown.) He celebrated his 17th birthday and high school graduation in Garden Grove, where he came to live with his grandparents. The law said they could be Guy's guardians but not legally adopt him. A judge refused in July to make him a ward of the court, because he was too old.

Unable to establish permanent residence and gain a green card, Guy, who turned 18 a few weeks ago, faces expulsion from the United States.

"What will you do?" he is asked.

"I try not to think about it," he says.

Actually, it is unfair to say that Guy Taylor has been forgotten by all. Not long ago, for example, a United Parcel Service deliveryman was making his rounds in downtown Los Angeles when he spotted Carl Shusterman.

"Hey, aren't you the lawyer who represented that nice kid they were trying to deport to Canada?" the UPS guy inquired.

"Yes, that's me," Shusterman said.

"Whatever happened to him?"

Susterman still hears this question here and there. This case isn't typical of the immigration cases he usually handles. It touched a nerve.

Guy's mother died in Canada from a drug overdose. His grandmother was 17 when she gave birth there. Here's where it gets complicated: To adopt a grandson, the law stipulates she needed to be a U.S. citizen before giving birth (which she was), needed to live in the U.S. for 10 years before giving birth (which she did), but five of those 10 years had to follow her 14th birthday (which they didn't).

The family has tried everything it can think of, including petitions and appeals to politicians, to keep Guy here.

"Show him your Native American card," Shusterman tells him in his law office.

Guy slides a laminated badge across a conference table. Issued by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, it identifies Guy Douglas Taylor as officially being of "1/2nd Choctaw" heritage.